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ERRATA SHEET

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Document Title: Profile Of The Ground Transportation Industry – Trucking, Railroad And Pipeline

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Correction on page 84 under EPCRA :

Note that the unit of measure in which a trucking facility is required to report to Local Emergency Response Commissions (LERCs) and State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) when storing diesel fuel or gasoline is 10,000 pounds. This was incorrectly expressed in gallons in the previous version.

The corrected page appears on the reverse side of this sheet.

hazardous waste. Nevertheless, RCRA issues at trucking facilities include several non-transportation activities.

Some fluids used in truck maintenance are considered hazardous waste, requiring specific storage treatment, and disposal. Waste accumulated or generated during trucking maintenance may cause facilities to be considered small or large quantity generators depending on the volume waste. The primary RCRA issues for maintenance facilities are used oil, lead-acid motor vehicle batteries, vehicle maintenance fluids, and scrap tire disposal.

EPCRA

Most trucking companies do not store listed chemicals for use in their facilities. The only exception is diesel fuel or gasoline, which when stored at facilities in quantities slightly over 10,000 pounds,* requires reporting to Local Emergency Response Commissions (LERCs) and State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs). Chemicals in transition are exempt from inventory reporting under EPCRA. This includes all hazardous materials shipments in packages or bulk quantities.

* The previous version incorrectly stated the quantity in gallons.

OPA

OPA imposes contingency planning and readiness requirements on certain facilities defined to include rolling stock and motor vehicles. These requirements may affect some trucking establishments.

VII.B.3. Pipelines

Almost all of the petroleum feed stock and products used in the U.S. are, at some point, transported through a Federally-regulated pipeline. The Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS), part of the DOT's Research and Special Programs Administration, regulate essentially all of the approximately 155,000 miles of hazardous liquid pipelines in the U.S., as well as the approximately 255,000 miles of gas transmission lines.

RCRA

Natural gas pipelines do not generate significant quantities of listed hazardous waste. Typical pipeline wastes include condensate, cleaning solvents, and used oil. Each gas pipeline compressor station typically produces an average of 20,000 gallons of used oil each year. This figure depends on the amount of maintenance performed on engines, how often the engines are running, and how much oil is drained from the engines. Under RCRA, used oil is not necessarily a hazardous waste and most gas pipeline companies sell it to refiners.